

MAVIN,
BOOKSELLERS,
111 Washington Street—Boston.

WINKLEY,
No. 2 CONGRESS SQUARE,
BOSTON.

SICAL VISITER,
No. 100 N. Washington Street,
Boston.

COMPANION,
No. 100 N. Washington Street,
Boston.

GOODS, CHEAP,
No. 100 N. Washington Street,
Boston.

THE CASES,
No. 100 N. Washington Street,
Boston.

THE HANGINGS,
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Boston Recorder

NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1840.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1840.

HOW TO COMFORT A PASTOR.

1. Be conscientiously an attendant on all his ministrations. Especially be present in unpleasant weather. Let not the few drops, nor the many, extinguish your zeal, nor the stiff breeze, damp, or cold even, make shipwreck of your resolution. Let him see that adversity must pipe all hands, and become nothing short of a hurricane to make you a vacant seat.

2. Let there be such a consistency of Christian character, so blameless and harmless a deportment, that your pastor shall have his heart gladdened at every remembrance of you. A faithful disciple is his joy and his crown.

3. Let him depend upon you for any emergency of Christian duty, feeling that he shall never appeal for your co-operation in vain. Paul had such comforters. One such disciple is worth more than a whole synagogue of your slippery disciples that are sure to be missing when they are wanted.

4. When he calls upon you for some active service, do not allow him to waste his strength in arguing with you. Do not wake up and stir up this objection, and that. Let them all sleep on, while you promptly reply, "I go, Sir," and are off directly.

5. Have a very large heart in matters of charity. He that "hath a bountiful eye" is a great comfort to a pastor. The bountiful Philippians were such to Paul. Self-denial for Zion's welfare is sunshine and shower to all the Christian graces. And the rejoicing pastor cannot but believe that those watering others shall be watered themselves. All the generous and warm-hearted in the cause of benevolence in his parish awaken the interest and confidence of the pastor. They form a contrast with the multitude, and shine the brighter by the contrast, as those stars seem to do which the clouds have not covered.

6. Be a specimen of a conscientious regard for all the minor and less prominent duties of religion. Some think if they can manage the weightier matters decently, if they attend to the more obvious and striking duties, the "small fry," the least commandments, may safely endure some neglect. They will take care of the pounds—the price they are not so careful of. Hence here is a sour word, there a fretful exclamation, here a slander and there an unheeded promise, &c. &c. Hence, though the ship has not been torn to pieces by cannon balls, she has many an ugly scar from small shot. Let your piety fill every crack and crevice as does the tide, flowing every where, shining every where. Your pastor will be comforted in you on that account. His joy is that men should be "blameless and harmless, the sons of God without rebuke."

Comfort the pastor in all these ways. These are among his richest consolations. He needs their sustaining influence. These are verdant spots in the desert he traverses. They cheer him in his arduous labors. And such methods of comforting the pastor's heart will cause spiritual blessings to fill the cup of such comforters. They shall be watered themselves. The pastor shall give up his account concerning them with joy and not with grief, and an abundant entrance shall be administered unto them in the everlasting kingdom of our Lord.

POLITICS OF THE PURITANS.

The New York Review in an article on Kingley's and Bacon's historical discourses, takes the following position, starting enough to New England men. "When the Puritans left England, they did it, not because they could not worship God according to their own consciences, but because they could not gain the political ascendancy which they sought." And again. "We intend to assert the plain and simple proposition, that the real contest between Churchmen and Puritans was for the political ascendancy."

How utterly inconsistent is this with all the instructions which the sons of the Puritans have received concerning their honored ancestors. And has generation after generation been deceived on this subject? Were the men that planted the New England colonies the victims of disappointed ambition, and came they here simply because they could not seat themselves on the throne of political power in the father land? We have always understood they were the victims of religious oppression, and that freedom of conscience in religious things was the grand motive that brought them here. Nothing can be more clear and explicit than their own language. In an address on the subject of removal to America, they say, "The sun shines as pleasantly on America as on England, and the sun of righteousness more clearly. We are treated here in a manner which forfeits all claims on our affections. Let us remove where the providence of God calls, and make that our country which will afford what is dearer than property or life, the liberty of worshipping God in the way which appears to us most conducive of our eternal well being."

This was the uniform language of the good men of that day. And if they were not the most consummate hypocrites and abettors of falsehood, we must believe them.

We are happy to find a distinguished advocate for the Puritans in the North American Review. The last No. joins issue with the New York Review in an able and interesting article. We quote a few paragraphs. "We can hardly persuade ourselves, that our brother reviewers can mean to call in question the good faith, or sincerity in religious feeling, of those whom they attack. But if they do, we can safely leave them to the enjoyment of their own suspicions, without hazard of injury from their effect. The pillory, the axe, the block and the gibbet; the loss of ears and noses, and the

means by which life can be made comfortable and honorable, rather than the surrender of an abstract opinion, form a class of arguments addressed to the minds and hearts of men, which soar far above the range of all the ordinary modes of detraction."

"We must still maintain for New England, that the foundation of her settlements presents a scene of moral sublimity not often witnessed in the history of the world. And until now we had indulged the hope, that all intelligent and educated minds, no matter what their shades of faith or their prejudices upon religious questions might be, were in the present age united in this opinion. What then was our surprise may be well judged, when our New York brethren were found to look down upon the whole proceeding with contempt."

In another article in the present No. of the North American, a review of Bayle's Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth, we find the same disposition to give ample justice and due honor to the Puritan fathers. We will only add an appeal made by those fathers through their translators in their own times. "Such men should be entreated to forbear that base and unchristian course, of traducing innocent persons under the odious name of separatists and enemies to the church and state, for fear lest their own tongues fall upon themselves, by the justice of his hand who will not fail to clear the innocence of the just, and to cast back into the bosom of every slanderer the filth that he rakes up to throw in other men's faces."

WORKS ON NEW ENGLAND.

We learn from the Biblical Repository, that Rev. Joseph B. Felt, of Boston, a zealous and learned antiquarian, will soon publish an ecclesiastical history of New England from a first settlement. We also learn that Dr. Allen, late President of Bowdoin College, is about to publish a work on the same subject. We are glad to have the Puritan annals thoroughly searched and every thing in them of value brought to light. We have no fears concerning the character of the eminent men of our early history. Modern reviewers have boldly assailed them. But the waves are making upon the rocks. Their own shame is the only result. Let us have as deep research as possible into the past. Let us be as well informed as we can be of these things. Especially let the youthful generation know what kind of men laid the foundations of New England glory. We do not ascribe perfection to our ancestors, but we do believe that it has been the privilege of no other nation to have had its foundations laid by men of such wisdom and piety. We shall look with deep interest for the publication of the above named works.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELISHA. By F. W. Krummacher, D. D., author of "Elijah the Tishbite." Translated from the German, without alteration or omission, pp. 408, 12mo. Philadelphia: J. W. Hartman. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1840.

Dr. Krummacher possesses an evangelical spirit. His eye is habitually turned to the cross. He aims both directly and indirectly to make his readers acquainted experimentally with the great salvation, and "makes them seek honey out of the rock and oil out of the flinty rock." He has a luxuriant fancy; and sometimes it "branches run over the wall," so that the archers may shoot at him, his "bow abides in strength"—he has truth on his side at all important points, and his arm is made strong by the mighty God of Jacob. It is with no slight pleasure that we sit down to an hour's repast at the table he has spread for us with so much labor and taste; though it must be confessed that this pleasure is not derived exclusively from the substantial aliment to which we are invited, but partly from the sweet scent and beautiful flowers so freely interspersed among the milk and meal dishes of the board. If imagination never runs wild, it is not for want of disposition, but because it is held in by bit and bridle—its tendencies are, to extravaganza; and some critics perhaps, sympathizing with Gesenius or Ernesti than with Klopstock, would question whether its tendencies were sufficiently restrained. However, we like the warm and cordial shake of Krummacher's hand, better than the cold and formal salutation of the critic—for the simple reason that his heart moves it. He has not attained to "Christian perfection" yet, for there is not quite enough of the simplicity of style and modesty of aspect that marked him when without sin, to justify a claim to absolute freedom from ambition in the composition of his discourses. Yet he approaches quite as near to that grand point, so far as his works authorized a judgment, as some who claim to have reached it. On the whole, the volume, if not perfectly enchanting, is highly pleasing, richly instructive, and happily adapted to meet the style of thought and feeling prevalent among the more refined classes of Christian society.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION. By H. Humphrey, D. D., President of Amherst College, pp. 239, 18mo. Amherst: J. S. & C. Adams. 1840.

This volume is dedicated "to all the heads of young families, who may wish to possess it," and it is presumed that the author will have no special objection to its being possessed and read by the heads of older families—at least we can conceive of none; but on the other hand, many reasons suggest themselves, why those who are soon to leave the stage, should learn enough of their past errors to repent of them, and enough of their duty to their children, now "young heads of families," to put the volume into their hands, whether they "wish to possess it" or not, with the injunction to study and profit by it. This is a "work meet for repentance."

All who have read the "Thoughts on Education" which appeared in the New York Observer the last year, (some of them were transferred to the columns of the Recorder) will rejoice to find them thrown into the convenient and beautiful form in which they here appear, revised and enlarged by the author. It is not too much to say, that they are better adapted to the purpose for which they were originally penned and published, viz: to guide parents right, in the whole management of their families, than any other production which has fallen in our way. There is a thoroughness in the treatment of a common place subject—a searching operation, carried into the very penetralia of family government—a development of existing evils, and their causes and remedies—which is not often, if ever met with. Every thing is brought home to the understanding and bosom of the reader; his own faults are detected, in a style of faithfulness and tenderness that is irresistibly pleasing; he is borne along smoothly on the arms of the author through regions of thought, where before he had found himself continually stumbling and falling, and is happy to find a clear light shining on those dark places, that had been to him as the valley of the shadow of death. It is certainly one of the most attractive volumes that has issued from the American press—we mean, for those to

whom it is dedicated; so minute, so full, so vigorous, so pungent, so pure, so rich—it ought to be found in every family of the land. One objection lies against its form of publication—though printed neatly, yet its appearance, in 18mo, on a small type, does not correspond at all with the intrinsic value of the book; the only *salvo* for this error is, that the price is proportionally diminished, and of course its first circulation may become the wider. But a superior edition ought to be issued forthwith, bearing some proportion to the intrinsic value of the volume. We will very cheerfully consent to be numbered among "false," (though not wilfully mendacious) "prophets," if "Domestic Education" does not acquire a far greater popularity than its publishers seem to have imagined, when they determined to send it abroad under all the disadvantages of a diminutive octo-decimo.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

For the Boston Recorder.
AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Abstract of the Fourteenth Report.

The Executive Committee of the A. H. M. Society present their Fourteenth Annual Report, under a deeper conviction than ever before, that the labors of its patrons and friends are hallowed in the best affections of the best of men, and having, as a grateful memorial, in the book of God.

The year has not only brought with it its encouragements and its trials, but its peculiar encouragements, its precious blessings.

Summary of Results.—The whole number of missionaries and agents, in commission during the year, is 680. The number does not greatly exceed this, is not that the wants of the needy have all been supplied, or that their earnest supplications for aid have all been granted, or that no more herald of mercy could be found to go out and proclaim to the glad tidings of salvation; but that the Commission have been restricted in their appropriations, by the want of funds.

The pecuniary distresses, experienced everywhere in the autumn, so seriously affected the immediate and prospective receipts of the Society, that it became indispensable, in the judgment of the Committee, to refrain from using its responsibilities, except in cases having reference to a present emergency. The efforts of the last half of the year, therefore, have been directed, not so much to enlarging the operations of the Society, as to retaining the ground already occupied, till the times of prosperity should return from the presence of the Lord.

In gratifying, however, to the Committee, and matter of devout gratitude to God, that they are able to report an actual advance upon the labors of the year preceding—the number of missionaries exceeding, by fifteen, those reported at the last anniversary; and the amount of service performed being greater by thirty-five out of funds.

The fields of labor occupied are in twenty-two different States and Territories, and in the province of Lower Canada.

The whole number of congregations supplied, in whole or in part, is 342; and the amount of labor performed is 486 years. The number of converts, as reported in the profession of their faith, is not far from 2,840; by letters from other churches 1,910—in all, 4,750; which exceeds the number added the previous year, by 830.

The number of pupils instructed in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes is about 60,000. The number of converts to temperance pledges is about 75,000.

From the amount contributed to various benevolent objects, in this and preceding years, it is manifest that more than one third of all that is expended on the missionary churches, is actually paid back by them during the year, in the different channels of Christian benevolence.

The number of churches that have this year assumed the support of their own pastors—the diminished amount of aid asked by others—the churches organized under the labors of the missionaries—the houses of worship erected, and the number of converts to the Christian faith—pleasing evidence that the funds which have been consecrated, in this sphere of benevolent action, to the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, have not been expended in vain.

But the evidence most grateful to the pious heart, that the missionaries have not spent their strength for naught, is recognized in the fact, that they have been *workers together with God*. They have planted and watered, and God has given the increase. The year has been a year of revivals—such a one as has not blessed the missionary churches, since the memorable era of 1832.

The characteristics of many of these revivals are highly interesting and strikingly similar, though in places widely separated. They have been marked with great stillness, order, solemnity and power. They have come without observation, and in connection with the ordinary means of grace. God has honored the pastoral office, and the simple, pungent presentation of the gospel, and called attention to the blessed and appropriate efforts of private Christians. There has been a deep conviction on the minds of the church and the world, like that of Moses, as the voice addressed him from the burning bush.

Of the results of these revivals to the churches which have experienced them—to the souls which have been renewed in them, and of their bearings upon the dearest interests of multitudes which no man can number, we can form no adequate conception, until permitted to review them in the light of immortality.

Pecuniary Resources.—During the first five months of the year, the receipts of the Society corresponded very nearly with the receipts of the same months in the year preceding. But the three months that succeeded, were months of darkness and discouragement. The channels from which supplies at this season had ordinarily been received, seemed to be dried up. Very little could be brought into the treasury from any source, and it was impossible to call upon the friends of the Society, for the aid of a sufficient amount during the year to redeem the pledges that had already been made.

In these circumstances, the Committee felt themselves compelled, in renewing commissions, to reduce the amount appropriated, twenty-five, and in some instances fifty per cent., of the usual amount. The result was, that the feeble churches, and upon the missionaries, no less than upon others, and they actually needed in many cases, more assistance, rather than less. The Committee, too, were obliged to make these reduced appropriations on the condition that funds could be obtained to meet them, as they became due, and to suffer the painful apprehension of having to inform the missionaries, one and all, that their drafts could not be paid.

That these apprehensions have not been realized, and the most serious embarrassments

therely thrown in the way of future operations, we owe to the quick and generous sympathy in the churches with the cause of missions at home—to the prompt and liberal contributions of many, who were themselves in a great trial of affliction, and, above all, to that blessed Spirit that has been poured out from on high, enlarging the hearts of his people, and inspiring in souls renewed, the disposition of him who rejoiced in the privilege of giving the half of his goods to the poor. To these causes do we ascribe, with thanksgiving and praise, the amount of receipts, added to the balance in the treasury at the last anniversary, makes the resources of the year, \$80,812.40. The amount due at the beginning of the year, together with what has since become due, is \$87,517.73. Of this sum, \$78,345.20 has already been paid, and towards cancelling the remaining \$8,984.53, there is a balance in the treasury of \$2,378.51; leaving \$6,705.33 of present indebtedness to the missionaries.

In addition to this, the pledges for the coming year, portions of which are daily becoming due, already amount to \$18,983.84. How far, and how often, these pledges shall be redeemed, and the redemptive of these pledges, are now bearing on the ark of God in the new settlements of our own country, amidst privations and hardships that are surpassed by those of but few of their brethren in any portion of Christendom, shall be made more adequate to their necessities, it is for those to say, who prefer Jerusalem above their chief joy, and whom God has made the stewards of his bounty.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the friends of Home Missions, that the effects of the prevailing embarrassments of the country upon this cause have been twofold—contributions have been diminished, and the necessities for them have been increased. Feeble churches have been made more feeble, and many that were beginning to sustain the gospel among themselves have been compelled again to ask for charitable aid. It is with no little solicitude that we inquire, Shall the wants of these churches be supplied? Shall the work of giving the gospel to outlandish lands for more destitute than they, be *forfeited*? Shall we yet hope to be honored of Heaven, in making our *whole* land a dwelling place of righteousness? If so, it is manifest that the resources of the Society must not only not be permitted any more to decline, whatever disasters befall worldly enterprises, but that they must be constantly and greatly increased.

For the Boston Recorder.
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The fifteenth anniversary was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y., May 13, 1840, at 10 A. M., S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. President in the chair, supported by Rev. Dr. Miller of Princeton, Vice-President; and Rev. Dr. Milnor, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer of the Reformed Dutch Church, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Summers, of the Baptist Church, was appointed Secretary of the meeting in place of Rev. Mr. Maclay, Recording Secretary, who is in Europe; the President made a brief address; when the Treasurer's Report was read by Moses Allen, Esq. showing the receipts to have been \$117,500; and the Publishing and Foreign departments of the Annual Report were read by William A. Hallowell, and the other departments by Rev. R. S. Cook, Secretaries.

Mr. Cook also made a brief verbal statement in respect to the recent encouraging efforts for the voluntary circulation of the Society's Tracts, and the statement in the Recorder of May 8th.]

On motion of Rev. R. Wells, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, N. J. seconded by Rev. Mr. Chickering of the Congregational Church, Portland, Me. it was

Resolved, That the extensive circulation of the Society's volumes in different parts of the country, and their usefulness under the divine blessing, in counteracting the influence of ephemeral and fictitious reading, in enlightening and alarming the sinner, and deepening and maturing the piety of believers, furnishes occasion for devout gratitude, and is an encouragement to increased efforts for their universal diffusion.

Mr. Clark said the great assembly convened, from the North and the South, the East and the West, from Europe and from Asia, awakened in his mind the most solemn emotions—it declared that we are in a world lost by sin—that through Christ it may be saved—and that God employs men as instruments of his conversion. He dwelt on the character of the Society's volumes, and called attention to the fact, that scarcely a sentence or line can be found in them that is not rich in important truth.

How did Baxter, when on earth, rejoice in the privilege of addressing a congregation of two thousand souls; but now it might almost be said that he was preaching not only to this country, but to a dying world! So of Bunyan, Doddridge, Wilbur, Carey, Payson and others.

He was happy to meet this great Christian assembly; but every Christian from Maine to Georgia, might, by these volumes, surround himself in his retirement with more than kindred spirits, and hold with them the most sweet and blessed communion.

He related a delightful fact of an old man who showed him the covenant with God which he drew from Doddridge's Rise and Progress fifty years ago, in signing which he believed he gave himself, as he has since consecrated his life and his property, to the service of Christ.

Also of a clergyman's daughter, whose mind was so filled with *fictions* as to be unmoved while those around her were pressing into the kingdom of God, but who had written thanking him for Allen's Alarm, which he put into her hands, and which she hoped had been blessed in her conversion. Also of a devoted clergyman at the West, brought to Christ and into the ministry by reading Doddridge.

The audience then rose and sang from Watts, "Salvation! O the joyful sound," &c.

The Rev. Prof. Proudfit, of the Presbyterian church, New York, moved the following:

Resolved, That while the Society would be grateful to God, that the sum of \$20,000 has been contributed, and remitted the past year, for foreign and pagan lands, they deeply regret that want of means has compelled them to defer the supply of many stations; and the Society recognize the obligation to make the utmost endeavors to meet all *providential* openings for the diffusion of the Gospel by Tracts and volumes abroad.

"A sovereign balm for every wound"—alluding to the hymn just sung—such was the Gospel! Was there a broken heart in the assembly, to him he would commend it. It would bring perfect peace, and life eternal. Having ourselves felt its efficacy, we wished to apply it to every human soul. "Salvation! Let us wake the most distant echoes of our world with this 'joyful sound.'"

He was to speak of *Continental Europe*—Europe the glory of the world—the favorite region of art, literature, science, discovery; the theatre of intense mental activity and perpetual change, revolution after revolution shaking down the thrones of empires within the hour; and grasping at every phantom which bears its form; and where abortive schemes and disappointed hopes have left a deep conviction of the inefficacy of mere political appliances to human depravity and misery, and of the want of a *spiritual religion*, instead of the gorgeous and empty shows which have nothing for the heart. Could angelic powers desire a wider range of beneficent action? We have but to offer the Bible, the Tract, the evangelical volume, and it is grasped and read with avidity.

He proceeded to give a sketch of the rapid progress of evangelization in France, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe within the last six or seven years. "The Gospel revolutionized the world in twenty-eight years from its first publication; and might we not expect to see results as wonderful in the twenty-eight years now before us?"

France—we owe a political debt to France—we owe a greater debt to her religion. Her sons, who fled from popish superstition in vast numbers to our shores, brought with them the piety and the irrepressible spirit of liberty which characterized the Huguenots. He made a beautiful allusion to John Jay, one of their descendants.

Infernal as we are in art, and literature, and refinement; we have the Gospel, we believe, in its purity; and thus we are *debtors* to France, and to all the world, as the poor fishermen and tax-gatherers of Galilee felt themselves to be.

The great question after all was, "What can I do?" Not one, but many prayers, call down a blessing; and \$200 would support an evangelist, and \$150 a colporteur in France. The Rev. E. L. Smith, missionary from Syria, whose labors for fourteen years have been chiefly connected with the *Arabic press*, said when he reached the foreign shore, he felt that he had gained even by the price of his department. Every thing was to be begun anew. A prodigious amount of labor was to be done; but a translator must be trained by the missionary; and then a printer; and then it was found that there were principles in the structure of the *Arabic letters* which till now had not been understood even by those preparing fonts in Germany, and new models and punches and matrices, and then type must be made, in order to print without offending the Arabic taste. Then the *translations* of English works were found to contain so many allusions to things unknown by the Arabic reader, that they did not fully meet his wants.

In all the extensive countries where the Turkish and Arabic languages prevail, were now only three printing establishments, (except those connected with the missions); one at Constantinople, owned by the Sultan; one at Cairo, owned by the Egyptian government, and one at Aleppo, owned by a private individual.

The mission presses were free from governmental restraint, and so is the distribution. The missions were preparing for extensive operations, when the Society's aid would be largely needed. Giving, he said, was not the hardest part of all that is done to spread the Gospel by the press—the missionaries were the operative Christians at home the printers—the they would not fail to supply the means for carrying forward their own work abroad.

Mr. BENNETT, who has long been connected with the press in *Burmah*, concurred in the statement of the obstacles to be overcome in the management of the press abroad. For some time his labors have been among the Karens, who are not idolaters, and have many scriptural traditions, whose language, eight years ago, was reduced to writing by the missionaries. One object of his coming to this country was to procure fonts of type. He related delightful evidences of a blessing on Tracts and books, and described his own visits and labors in towns in the jungle; the joy of meeting inquirers; and the multiplied encouragements to prosecute this work in *Burmah*.

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He had lately made an extensive tour in the Tanjore district, where he found tens of thousands calling for books, books, or a Tamil Almanac; and his supply was wholly insufficient to meet the demand.

He was commissioned by Dr. Scudler, at Madras, who loads his carts, and goes through the length and breadth of the land, preaching and distributing, to entreat Christians in America not to withhold their contributions and their prayers.

Rev. Mr. KIRK spoke in his usual impassioned manner of the faithful, refining, and elevating tendencies of the "river of the water of life, flowing from the throne of God and the Lamb," through the channel of divine revelation, and sanctified minds and hearts, to the earth.

It was an amazing fact that the keys of the fountains were in our hands, a fact that could only be resolved by "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight"—and a great many of those fountains were *leaked*, so that the nations could not get at their waters. He

Whole No. 1273.

Also of a clergyman's daughter, whose mind was so filled with *fictions* as to be unmoved while those around her were pressing into the kingdom of God, but who had written thanking him for Allen's Alarm, which he put into her hands, and which she hoped had been blessed in her conversion. Also of a devoted clergyman at the West, brought to Christ and into the ministry by reading Doddridge.

The audience then rose and sang from Watts, "Salvation! O the joyful sound," &c.

The Rev. Prof. Proudfit, of the Presbyterian church, New York, moved the following:

Resolved, That while the Society would be grateful to God, that the sum of \$20,000 has been contributed, and remitted the past year, for foreign and pagan lands, they deeply regret that want of means has compelled them to defer the supply of many stations; and the Society recognize the obligation to make the utmost endeavors to meet all *providential* openings for the diffusion of the Gospel by Tracts and volumes abroad.

"A sovereign balm for every wound"—alluding to the hymn just sung—such was the Gospel! Was there a broken heart in the assembly, to him he would commend

The Recorder is published every day, in order to enable the public to keep themselves informed of the progress of the cause.

ANNIVERSARY

MONDAY

4 P. M. Massachusetts

Chapel, Report and Address

7-12 P. M. American

Chapel, Report and Address

11 A. M. Prison Dis

12 P. M. Boston Acad

13 P. M. American

Chapel, Report and Address

4 P. M. Pastoral A

7 P. M. Massachu

Chapel, Report and Address

7-12 P. M. Massachu

Chapel, Report and Address

10 A. M. Seamen's

Chapel, Report and Address

7-12 P. M. American

Chapel, Report and Address

8 P. M. Boston Acad

Chapel, Report and Address

11 A. M. Convention

Chapel, Report and Address

3 P. M. Massachu

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7-12 P. M. Board of

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asked how many of them would unlock? whether the appeal of the brother who had toiled twenty-five years on missionary ground would avail any thing for India, where he had so long toiled beside the bubbling fountains that poured forth life and death.

The church was bound to give the world a sanctified literature. This Society, a few years since, was a little thing, like the mustard seed, might be trampled in the dust; but now its branches have spread far abroad, and to-day its leaves are falling, and its fruits ripening for the blessing of the nations. He alluded to the volume enterprise, as a means of supplying the world with a religious literature ultimately; and it was fast becoming a reading world.

He pointed out distinctly the means by which each individual could make himself useful in aiding this work; and especially by private personal influence placing the cup of salvation to the lips of thirsty souls.

The exercises were concluded by the Doxology, and the Benediction by Rev. Dr. Miller.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of this society was held in Dr. Skinner's church in Mercer street, on Tuesday evening, May 12. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen in the chair. It was exceedingly gratifying to witness the increase of interest since last year. The meeting for organization was then held in the chapel of the University, and was attended by a large number of the present meeting, being in a large hall, was crowded to overflowing; and it was truly a precious scene. Rev. Mr. Prouty offered prayer; after which, Mr. Frelinghuysen made a short introductory address. The Foreign Evangelical Society, he said, proposes to labor in a field of Christian enterprise which is almost unexplored, and which is full of promise. It designs, by the Divine blessing, to reach the nations now resting in the lifeless forms of Christianity. Their condition is as helpless as that of the heathen, and they are quite as difficult to approach. Should it be urged that we are not bound to care so much for these nations, because they have the forms of religion; we answer, that would be inconsistent with Christian principle and Christian practice. So Paul did not, and so did not Paul's Master. Christian principle demands that when nations are in peril, whether from the entire desolation of Christian instruction, or from the perversion of the true gospel, prayer and earnest effort should be put forth to save them. And, in so far as this enterprise addresses itself to France, there are two motives drawn from patriotism and gratitude. In the dark period of our nation's existence, she extended her hand for our relief. And now when tumult and war have ceased, and a more benighted Christian people, than that we labor to extend to them, in return, the blessings of the gospel of the Prince of Peace.

The Treasurer's Report was then read. Mr. Kirk then followed with the Annual Report of the Executive Committee—from which the following is an extract:

"This world must become the theatre of Messiah's triumphs. Infinite love and truth has declared it; the church on earth has heard, believed and echoed it. These triumphs are now being wrought out in the week of the Lord are gathering in their holy assemblies, to record the victories of the past year. Among them appears this little Benjamin, rejoicing in the common conquest, though made by the hands of elder brethren. We have more to say of what is to be done, and our hearts are full of joy and hope. It is but a year since the Foreign Evangelical Society was organized on its present enlarged plan. That year has been marked by the smiles of our benignant Sovereign and Saviour."

After communicating important information from Mr. Baird, the resident secretary in Paris, respecting the religious state of Continental Europe, particularly of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Austrian Empire, the report goes on to state the particular channels through which the society can now act with directness and efficiency on the papal and other nationally Christian countries.

1. The Evangelical Society of France.
2. The Evangelical Society of Geneva.
3. The Commission of the Churches (at Geneva) associated for evangelization.
4. The American Committee of Correspondence; this is composed of gentlemen mostly residents at Geneva.
5. The Evangelical Society of Belgium.
6. The schools. Some of these under the care of the societies already mentioned, and others are maintained separately.
7. The sea-ports.
8. The French chapel in Paris.
9. The American chapel in Paris.
10. The Book Society at Toulouse.
11. The Canada Mission.

From these statements and from the Treasurer's report, it will be seen that the society has contributed upwards of \$8,000 during the past year, to sustain the cause of Christian mission in Europe. And in concluding their report, the Executive Committee cannot dismiss the subject without referring distinctly and summarily to the encouragements and inducements which should animate the church of Christ to contribute liberally their prayers and their property to this holy enterprise. Our object is dearer than any on earth in our eyes. We have a world to save, and the employment of these various agencies which he has determined to make efficacious in the establishment of his empire. And in his gracious providence he is now affording as many striking tokens that the day of the world's redemption is hastening to appear. We find on every side, obstacles now insurmountable, now disappearing or diminishing. We are ourselves surprised at every step, to find how the hand of the Lord has gone before us.

It is true, our attacks upon the enemy of God and of souls, are made in a distant field, and in foreign tongues. But God has raised up the very instruments by which we can work most effectively. It is not indeed heaping worms of the dust to praise each other in the Lord's presence; but we may acknowledge his goodness in all that he has done for the cause of human salvation. He has called us to co-operate with men of faith, of pure zeal and of great simplicity of character and purpose. Some of the noblest hearts of Europe, and of the East, are now engaged in our sympathy and aid. They, from the midst of the conflict, cry to us, "Courage, brothers, courage; the battle is the Lord's; and he will give the victory to his Son." The captive must be delivered, the prey must be taken from the hand of the spoiler. When I consider that we have our beloved brother Baird, what is now doing in France, by the various agencies, which are at work to promote the dissemination of evangelical truth, with what was done five years ago, at my first arrival in this country, I feel that there is great room for encouragement. I think that nearly if not quite, three times as many agents of various kinds are now at work, as were then employed. In all France, the number of persons employed by all the native and foreign missionary societies cannot be less than 160 or 170. Besides there are 70 or 80 colporteurs employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The demand for the Bible seems in no way to abate, except in those places which have already been pretty well supplied with the blessed volume. On the contrary, it evidently augments. It seems to me, that with care, the number of colporteurs, evangelists, and pastors and teachers may be increased to any extent to which suitable persons can be found, if the means to employ them be only furnished. The world of God cannot be distracted too far from this land which has so much need of its hallowed influence to strengthen the bonds of society, and pour oil on the troubled waters. The training up of colporteurs and preachers in France, as well as the sending of them forth, is a work of primary importance, and ought to claim much of the Society's attention. The world of God cannot be distracted too far from this land which has so much need of its hallowed influence to strengthen the bonds of society, and pour oil on the troubled waters. The training up of colporteurs and preachers in France, as well as the sending of them forth, is a work of primary importance, and ought to claim much of the Society's attention. 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